

# DAILY REPORT

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China

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INTERNATIONAL FIRMS CONTRACT FOR OIL EXPLORATION

OW101003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Five contracts for joint exploration and development of China's offshore oil were signed here this morning between the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and an international group of oil companies, CNOOC spokesman Chen Bingqian announced this afternoon.

These are the first five contracts signed so far since the start of negotiations in the first round of bidding for exploring and developing oil resources in some parts of China's South China Sea and South Yellow Sea through the joint efforts of CNOOC and foreign oil firms, he said.

The international group of oil companies with the British BP Petroleum Development Limited as the operator consists of four other companies, the spokesman said, and they are the Broken Hill Proprietary Limited of Australia, the Petrobras International S.A. of Brazil, the Ranger Oil (Canada) Limited and the Petro-Canada Exploration Inc.

He said that the five contract areas awarded to the international group come to a total of 14,086 square kilometers and they are: the 14/29 - the Pearl River mouth basin of the South China Sea (3,199 sq. km.); 27/31 - the Pearl River mouth basin of the South China Sea (2,256 sq. km.); 28/27 - the Pearl River mouth basin of the South China Sea (1,286 sq. km.); 26/14 - the Pearl River mouth basin of the South China Sea (3,209 sq. km.); and 23/06 - southern part of the South Yellow Sea (4,136 sq. km.).

According to the contracts signed today, all the expenses during the exploration period in these contract areas are borne by the five foreign companies; if any oilfield of developing value is located, the CNOOC and the five foreign companies will make investment and join in its development and the crude oil produced will be distributed according to the contracts.

The contracts were signed by Qin Wencai, CNOOC general manager; P. I. Walters, chairman of the British Petroleum Company P.L.C.; R.J. Fynmore, executive general manager of the Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd. of Australia; W. Freire Oliveira e Silva, vice-president of the Petrobras International S.A.; J.M. Pierce, chairman of the Ranger Oil (Canada) Limited; and W.H. Hopper, chairman of the Petro-Canada Exploration Inc. Present at the signing ceremony were Kang Shien, Chinese state councillor; Tang Ke, Chinese minister of petroleum industry; Percy Cradock, UK ambassador to China; Colin Heseltine, minister of the Australian Embassy here; Italo Zappa, Brazilian ambassador to China; and Michel C. Gauvin, Canadian ambassador to China.

Prior to the signing ceremony, State Councillor Kang Shien met with the leaders of the five foreign oil companies and diplomatic envoys of UK, Australia, Brazil and Canada in China. After the ceremony, Kang Shien gave a luncheon in their honor. The CNOOC spokesman recalled that bidding for the joint exploration and development of China's offshore oil was announced in February, 1982, and by August, the same year, 33 big companies in nine countries made 102 offers. He said that the area designated for international bidding totals 150,000 square kilometers. The spokesman added that negotiations on some more contract areas are now still going on and it is expected that exploration operations will gradually start in the vast areas of the South China Sea and the South Yellow Sea from the second half of this year.

WU HENG INTERVIEWED ON ANTARCTIC TREATY

OW102046 Beijing Xinhua in English 1700 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Wu Heng, director of the China National Committee for Antarctic Research, said in an interview with XINHUA today that China's entry into the "Antarctic Treaty" will help Chinese scientists further their cooperation with other countries in polar research and the earth sciences.

The decision to enter into the "Antarctic Treaty" was adopted yesterday at the 27th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Wu Heng said China's research in Antarctica was aimed at a better understanding of the continent for its peaceful utilization in the interest of mankind. He said that since early 1980, 19 Chinese scientists have conducted research at over a dozen Antarctic stations maintained by Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile and other countries. Their studies included meteorology, glaciers, geology and landforms, oceanography and marine biology. During their expeditions, he said, the Chinese scientists enjoyed support and cooperation from the members of the "Antarctic Treaty" such as Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentina and Japan.

Wu Heng said China plans to set up its own research station in the Antarctica when the conditions permit. China will also establish a polar research institute and a training center at home. More Chinese scientific personnel will be sent to the Antarctica for research, he added.

RENMIN RIBAO Reviews Treaty

HK110808 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 83 p 6

[Article by Lu Di: "Antarctica and the Antarctic Treaty"]

[Text] The 27th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee approved a resolution for China's accession to the Antarctic Treaty.

The Antarctic Treaty was signed in Washington by 12 countries, comprising the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Japan, Belgium, Norway, New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Chile, and South Africa on 1 December 1959, and became effective on 26 June 1961. The treaty applies to all areas south of latitude 60 degrees south, and opens the continent to all members of the United Nations. Up to now, some 25 countries have approved or have acceded to the treaty.

Antarctica is one of the world's seven continents and has a total area of 14 million square km. It is perennially covered with snow, swept by piercingly chilly winds, and surrounded on all sides by ice sheets and turbulent seas. In the past, knowledge of this world of ice and snow at the far end of the earth had been limited to exploration by a handful of explorers only. Now, the romantic era of exploration is over, and an era of scientists carrying out difficult and complex scientific investigation has begun. It has been initially verified that there is an abundance of such natural resources as oil, natural gas, and rare metal deposits, as well as whale and krill in Antarctica. At the same time, it is also an enormous natural science laboratory.

In the wake of the discovery of abundant resources in Antarctica, political disputes over the continent have also been daily exacerbated. Since 1908, such countries as Britain, France, New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Chile, Norway, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay have used discovery, occupation, succession, and the principle of pie-shaped sections (taking the South Pole as the apex, various longitudes as boundaries and certain parallel latitudes as base lines to mark out pie-shaped sections) as their foundation for declaring sovereignty over parts of Antarctica.



Although the United States and the Soviet Union do not recognize the territorial claims of any nation over Antarctica, they have nevertheless announced that they reserve the right to lodge their own territorial claims. Due to the territorial claims of these countries, the ownership of Antarctica has become a major international issue. In July 1955, 12 countries, including the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and Japan held the first Antarctic Conference in Paris. They emphasized the spirit of international cooperation in conducting investigations, coordinated the plans of various countries for investigations and also agreed to temporarily shelve the territorial claims made by various countries over Antarctica. During the 1957-1958 International Geophysical Year, another Antarctic Conference was convened on the proposal of the United States, and the Antarctic Treaty was drafted.

The principle contents of the Antarctic Treaty are: 1) Antarctica will only be used for peaceful purposes, and although military personnel, military equipment and military supplies may be used for scientific research as well as other peaceful purposes, all activities of a military nature are prohibited; nuclear explosions and disposal of radioactive waste are prohibited. 2) Freedom of scientific investigation is guaranteed, and international cooperation in scientific investigation is to be promoted. 3) Territorial claims will be frozen during the effective period of this treaty, but the prior claim rights and stands adopted by various countries over Antarctica will not be damaged because of this. 4) The Antarctic Treaty Organization, or the Conference of Treaty Countries, also known as the Consultative Conference, has been established. Furthermore, the treaty also includes concrete measures concerning the implementation of the treaty, methods for solving disputes, and provisions on the amendments, validity, and custody of the treaty. **The United States has become the custodian country of the treaty.**

The signing of the Antarctic Treaty is of positive significance toward mitigating the contradictions and conflicts resulting from territorial claims made by relevant countries over Antarctica, establishing the principle of putting the investigation of Antarctica in the service of peaceful purposes, and safeguarding the ecological balance in Antarctica. Up to now, 13 countries have put up year-round scientific investigation stations in Antarctica for the investigation and study of such subjects as meteorology, glaciology, geology, marine biology, geophysics and geochemistry. The results of these subjects have actually been applied in the fields of long-range weather forecasting, telecommunications, missile launching and geological prospecting. Therefore, proceeding from long-term considerations, more and more countries have attached great importance in recent years to scientific investigation in Antarctica. For the sake of understanding and knowing Antarctica and making contributions to mankind and to the peaceful use of Antarctica, China set up an Antarctica Investigation Commission in May 1981, and the work of investigating and studying Antarctica and its surrounding waters has commenced. By the end of 1982, China had 19 persons (on a total of 24 occasions) joining investigation teams organized by other countries to carry out investigation in Antarctica, and much scientific data unavailable in any other continent has been obtained. This is extremely useful toward filling certain blanks in our scientific domain.

#### FAO REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE OPENS IN BEIJING

OW080430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The office of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) opened here today.

Assistant FAO Director-General S.S. Puri representing Director-General Edouard Saouma spoke at the opening ceremony and later gave a reception. Lin Hujia, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, cut the ribbon.

In his speech, Puri said: "The presence of this FAO office will enable the organization to play a vital role in transmitting China's valuable experience to other countries. At the same time we would be happy to render whatever assistance we can towards the development of the agricultural economy of China."

He Kang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, said: "In uniformity with the principles of 'equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress', we are willing to strengthen our friendly cooperation with other developing countries in order to contribute our fair share in solving world food and agriculture problems."

Present at the ceremonies were Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leaders of other departments. Also present were Nessim Shallon, resident co-ordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development, and members of the diplomatic corps.

#### PRC, FAO SIGN DAIRY EQUIPMENT AGREEMENTS

OW091124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) will aid China with equipment for dairy production, according to two agreements signed here this afternoon.

The FAO will also provide the necessary technical assistance for the two aid items.

Y.S. Kanaan, representative from the office of the U.N.F.A.O. in China, and Liu Jinmin, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, signed the agreements.

The equipment will be installed in four creameries in the Chinese capital. After the equipment is operating, Beijing will be able to produce 50,000 more kilograms of fresh milk every day and improve the quality of dairy products.

Buildings are now being put up in Beijing for the installation of the equipment, scheduled to go into operation by the end of the year.

#### FIRST FOREIGN SHIP CALLS AT ZHANGJIA HARBOR

OW080450 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Nanjing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The Panama freighter "Japan Trader" this afternoon sailed into Zhangjia Harbor on the Yangtze River in Jiangsu Province, which has been designated by the government as one of the river ports open to foreign ships.

The 10,000-ton class freighter, loaded with 11,000 cubic meters of timber from Malaysia, is the first foreign ship that has ever called at a Chinese inland harbor since the founding of New China in 1949, Jiangsu Provincial sources said.

Another river port open to foreign ships is Nantong Harbor, also in Jiangsu Province. With the approval of Chinese authorities, foreign ships now may navigate the section of the Yangtze River from the estuary to Zhangjia Harbor upstream.

Zhangjia Harbor has two docks and four berths for 5,000-ton and 10,000-ton class ships. It can handle two million tons of cargo a year.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

B 1

ZHAO 'NOT SATISFIED' WITH STATE OF U.S. RELATIONS

OW110902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that Sino-U.S. relations should develop on the basis of mutual trust, and this should rely on implementation of policy and practical action and not only on desires.

He made this statement while meeting with the U.S. delegation attending the third meeting of the Sino-U.S. Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation this morning.

The delegation is led by Dr George Keyworth, science adviser to the U.S. President and director of the Office of Science and Technological Policy, who is cochairman of the joint commission.

Premier Zhao said that China has always held that the healthy and stable development of relations between China and the United States is beneficial to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and world peace.

China attaches importance to the development of relations between the two nations and has made great efforts to promote them, he added.

Frankly speaking, Premier Zhao said, China is not satisfied with the present status of Sino-U.S. relations.

He hoped that the U.S. Government would make efforts to reduce and eliminate obstacles to the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations.

Dr Keyworth said the U.S. Government highly treasures the relations between the United States and China. The U.S. respects China's independent foreign policy and attaches importance to China's role in the world. He said there should be better cooperation between the two countries.

Welcoming Dr Keyworth and other U.S. guests who are attending the third meeting of the Sino-U.S. Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the Chinese premier said: "We feel that the development of Sino-U.S. scientific and technological cooperation is in the interests of our two countries. We hope that obstacles to scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries can be removed as quickly as possible so that new advances can be made."

Zhao Ziyang thanked Chinese and U.S. scientists and scholars for their contributions to the development of Sino-U.S. scientific and technological cooperation.

Fang Yi, Chinese cochairman of the joint commission, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, other members of the Chinese delegation to the joint commission's third meeting, and Arthur Hummel, Jr. U.S. ambassador to China, were present.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH DAVID ROCKEFELLER

OW061304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with David Rockefeller, Jr., president of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund of the United States, and his wife. The guests have come to discuss exchange and cooperation in art education with Chinese cultural departments.

SOVIET SS-20 BUILDUP 'SERIOUS CONCERN' FOR U.S.

OW100805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 9 (XINHUA) -- The continuing Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles is a matter of "serious concern" and the United States cannot accept any shifting of Soviet threat from Europe to Asia, said State Department Deputy Spokesman Alan Romberg today.

Commenting on reports about Soviet construction of more missile bases in Asia, Romberg said the Soviet SS-20 buildup "long ago exceeded anything required for legitimate defensive purposes." Their continuing deployments "can only further aggravate the existing dangerous and destabilizing imbalance" between the Soviet Union and the United States in longer-range, land-based intermediate nuclear missiles, he said.

Recent U.S. reports said the Soviet Union has started construction of several new bases in its Asian territories, a move that could lead to doubling its SS-20 medium-range missiles targeted on Asia. The Soviet Union is said to have now 351 operational SS-20 missiles, of which 108 are based east of the Ural Mountains.

"We have repeatedly made clear that we will not accept any shifting of the threat from Europe to Asia," Romberg said.

He restated the U.S. position for the total elimination of the entire category of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles which includes the SS-20, saying that this "remains the best and most equitable outcome in Geneva." He also said that the United States is prepared to negotiate an interim agreement between the two countries for equal levels of warheads on longer-range intermediate nuclear missiles to "an equal level on a global basis." The United States will continue to "monitor very closely" the Soviet military buildup, including the SS-20 program. "We continue to be in close touch with the Government of Japan on all aspects of the INF (intermediate nuclear forces) question, as well as with other Asian allies and friends," Romberg said.

SHULTZ DISCUSSES LEBANON TROOP WITHDRAWAL ISSUE

OW090356 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 8 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today acknowledged difficulties ahead in getting all foreign forces out of Lebanon despite an agreement between Israel and Lebanon on troop withdrawal. Shultz ended his two-week Middle East shuttle today and left for Paris where he is to attend a meeting of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In the Middle East, he has helped draft an agreement under which Israeli forces would leave Lebanon. But no progress was reported on the future of the West Bank or in bringing moderate Arab states into U.S. sponsored negotiations for a Middle East peace settlement.



In a taped interview in the Middle East which was shown here today in ABC news program, Shultz said that there is the process of getting the troop withdrawal agreement approved and ratified in the first place. "Then comes the implementation of the agreement" that will start with the beginning of a simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops including Syrian and PLO forces, he said. Shultz said he does not want to lay down a time "because there are a lot of unknowns and difficulties." But, he said, they are being worked at "hard and promptly, so the sooner the better."

During the past two weeks, Shultz carried out his shuttle diplomacy between Lebanon and Israel and also sounded out Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Saudi Arabia. In Syria, he reportedly tried to urge Syrians to match a planned Israeli troop withdrawal. Israel had said it would not withdraw its 30,000 to 40,000 troops from South Lebanon unless there is a parallel pullback of Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon. The Syrian Government has criticized the agreement, saying that it will not agree to any pact that "justifies Israel's obtaining gains as a result of its invasion of Lebanon." It also said there could not be any formal linkage between the pullout of Syrian and Israeli forces, because Syrian forces were invited to Lebanon by the Lebanese government and the Arab League and would be withdrawn when asked by them.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR AFGHANS

HK070816 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 6

[Report: "U.S. Officials Confirm Increased Military Aid for Afghan Guerillas"]

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on 4 May that U.S. Government officials have confirmed that the United States is increasing in quantity and quality its secret arms aid to the Afghan guerillas. These officials said that this was decided by President Reagan last fall. Beginning last December, the United States supplied the Afghan guerillas for the first time with rocket launchers, mortars, grenade launchers, mines and recoilless artillery. At present, the United States is still providing antiaircraft missiles launched from shoulderborne launchers.

The officials said that the policy of the U.S. Government is to hope that the war can be ended through negotiations, but added that the possibility of mediating the differences was very slight. The objective of the United States in stepping up arms supplies for the Afghan guerillas is to force Moscow to apply a still higher price for controlling Afghanistan. According to a UPI report, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has not denied the news reported above. At a Pentagon press conference, a reporter asked him whether arms supplies for the Afghan guerillas had been increased. Weinberger replied: "I say, first, the Afghan rebels are fighting an extremely stubborn battle for freedom, and apart from that, they are now receiving aid from certain neighboring countries. I think that is all I can tell you now."



FURTHER MATERIALS ON PLANE HIJACKED TO S. KOREA

CAAC Head Thanks S. Koreans

OW101038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0937 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- A Boeing 707 of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) carrying the Chinese passengers and the crew of the hijacked CAAC Trident aircraft took off from Seoul for home at 15:45 hours (local time) today, according to a report from Seoul.

Shen Tu, director general of CAAC, and his working group also returned on board the same plane.

Talking to reporters at the airport before departure, Shen Tu thanked those local personnel concerned for their efforts in caring for the passengers, crew members and the hijacked aircraft and for their assistance in facilitating their return to China.

On the question of how to handle the hijackers, Shen Tu said: "Though there remain differences between the two sides on this issue, they have agreed that the criminals should be severely punished."

On May 5 the CAAC Trident aircraft No 296 was hijacked by six armed criminals on its flight from Shenyang, northeast China, to Shanghai, east China, and forced to land at the Chunchon aerodrome near Seoul in South Korea.

On board the returning Boeing 707 aircraft are 87 passengers and eight crew members. One wounded crew member remains in Seoul for further treatment. He and the hijacked Trident airliner are expected to return home within two or three days.

## Information on Hijackers

OW101520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese public security authorities said today the six armed thugs who hijacked the CAAC Trident airliner on May 5 had earlier committed such criminal offenses as theft of fire arms and ammunition, forging of identification papers, speculation and fraud.

The public security identified the six hijackers as Zhuo Changren, Jiang Hongjun, An Weijian, Wang Yanda, Wu Yunfei, and Gao Dongping (female), who is Zhuo Changren's paramour.

An office worker at the Liaoning Provincial Electrical and Mechanical Equipment Company, Zhuo Changren was concerned with the distribution of motor vehicles.

Taking advantage of his position, authorities confirmed, Zhuo Changren had over a long period committed offenses including illegal sales of motor vehicles, bribery, speculation and fraud in Guangzhou, Shenyang and other places. For that, he came to be known as an "automobile magnate".

In March 1982, judicial departments in Liaoning Province, basing themselves on information about his criminal activities provided by people in the know, began investigating Zhuo's case, which was listed as one of the most serious in Liaoning. In September, the company suspended his duties to facilitate the investigation.

Not long ago, part of his criminal activities had been confirmed by judicial departments through investigation, and an arrest warrant was about to be issued in accordance with law, security authorities said.

Just before the hijacking took place, the public security was investigating Jiang Hongjun and An Weijian for obscenity, theft and other criminal offenses.

Both were on the staff of the Shenyang Institute of Physical Culture, and had committed obscenity, theft and other offenses. Jiang Hongjun had been detained by the public security on several occasions for theft and unlawful possession of fire arms and participation in fights.

Wang Yanda and Wu Yunfei are known to have engaged in speculation and fraud, shuttling between Guangzhou, Shenyang and other places.

Wang Yanda was a business office worker at the metal structure factory run by the No 4 production team, Shanggang production brigade, Lingdong People's Commune, in Yuhong District, Shenyang City. He had acquired sum of money from the factory by means of cheating just before the hijacking.

Wu Yunfei, a farm worker from the Wenquan (Hot Spring) Commune in Qionghai County, Guangdong Province, had long been roving around committing fraud, authorities said.

In March of last year, he was detained by the police in Nanjing in accordance with law when he was caught while trying to cheat people. He was also being investigated before the hijacking took place.

Authorities here drew attention to the fact that the six thugs were all ascertained criminal offenders being hunted by the public security for stealing fire arms and ammunition before they hijacked the plane.

The South Korean side should promptly hand them over to China for trial in accordance with the relevant international conventions and Chinese laws, authorities here said.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN

OW100933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences left here for Japan today.

Delegation leader Ma Hong, president of the academy, arrived in Japan May 5 to attend the annual convention held by the China-Japan Association for the Exchange of Economic Knowledge in Nagasaki.

The delegation will attend academic meetings sponsored by Japanese institutions of higher learning and research institutes.

The delegation was invited by the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and the Japan-China Association for Exchanges in Humane Sociology.

'EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW' WITH SIHANOUK IN KAMPUCHEA

OW101901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Phnom Malai, Kampuchea, May 10 (XINHUA correspondent Yang Mu) -- Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said here today that the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government has scored remarkable achievements in various fields and enjoyed high international prestige.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here in the liberated zone of western Kampuchea this afternoon, Sihanouk said, "The coalition has made great successes in the political, diplomatic and military fields." He hailed as a great success the formation last June 22 of the Coalition Government which united the three anti-Vietnamese parties with himself as president, Khieu Samphan as vice-president and Son Sann as prime minister. Talking of some propaganda about the division of the coalition, Sihanouk said that now "we have got united instead of being splitted. We have held many tripartite meetings and cooperated with each other more closely." "Our coalition enjoys stronger support from the people inside Kampuchea including Phnom Penh (former Kampuchean capital), because they have seen almost all the patriots join in the coalition and realized what a great harm the Vietnamization policy has brought to our country," he said. He added, "So it might be said that the coalition encourages the Khmer nation. This is what our coalition has gained politically."

Referring to the diplomatic success of the coalition, the president cited his reception here of credentials from six countries' ambassadors and increasing votes for its legitimate seat in the U.N. Assembly. He received credentials from the ambassadors of Malaysia, China, Bangladesh, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mauritania April 30 and from the Pakistan ambassador today. This was the first time that foreign ambassadors presented credentials to the Coalition Government on Kampuchean soil. Sihanouk said he expected more credential letters. Meanwhile, votes in favor of Democratic Kampuchea in the U.N. Assembly have been on a steady increase with 71 against 35 in 1979 and 90 against 29 last year.

Turning on the military gains, Sihanouk said the coalition has won more and more victories in its fight against the Vietnamese occupation troops and the three resistance factions had cooperated with each other in the battlefields. Asked about his visit program in Kampuchea, he said that in these few days he was going to visit areas controlled by the Sihanoukian Nationalist Army, where he said there were many wounded refugees and civilians -- victims of Vietnam's dry-season offensive. "I must go to the hospitals to offer to many wounded compatriots humanitarian aid from China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," he said in conclusion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HU YAOBANG'S ROMANIAN VISIT

## Visits PRC Bucharest Embassy

OW101701 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, 8 May (XINHUA) -- After returning to Bucharest from Constanta this evening, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, went to the Chinese Embassy of Romania to visit the staff of the embassy, the CAAC office, and the XINHUA branch office, as well as the Chinese experts and students in Bucharest. He also posed for a picture with them. Hu Yaobang urged everyone to study hard and work harder to promote Sino-Romanian friendship.

## Visits Ploiesti, Snagov

OW101702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, visited the "May 1" petrol equipment factory in the country's oil city Ploiesti today in the company of his Romanian counterpart Nicolae Ceausescu.

About 4,000 workers and staff of the factory lined both sides of the factory road, chanting "hurrah" while men and women members of the factory art troupe danced to delightful folk music in warm welcome to the Chinese guests. After a brief ceremony of bouquet-presentation and reviewing of the patriotic guards of the factory, the two leaders proceeded to the factory's guest house where they were briefed on the history of the 75-year-old factory. Producing mainly oil rigs, coal-mine shaft drills and a variety of mining equipment that are sold to over 30 countries, the "May 1" factory has provided China with more than 300 sets of oil rigs since 1964.

This morning, Ceausescu also accompanied Hu Yaobang on a tour of Snagov, a famous scenic spot about 40 kilometers north of the capital.

## Hu, Ceausescu Conclude Talks

OW101524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, concluded their formal talks today in a resort area near the capital.

Meeting on board a yacht on the Snagov lake, the two leaders reviewed Hu Yaobang's current visit to Romania and both agreed that there are bright prospects for the cooperative relations between the two countries. They exchanged views on a wide range of subjects and reached consensus of views in a number of international issues. Both leaders expressed satisfaction with the visit, regarding it as a new stage in the relations between the two parties and two countries.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1430 GMT on 10 May, in a report on the conclusion of the talks, inserts the following passage at this point: "At the end of the talks, Hu Yaobang invited Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to revisit China at an appropriate time. They delightedly accepted the invitation."]

Hu Yaobang, on his part, expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm reception extended to him by the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Qin Jiwei, Qiao Shi, Yang Dezhong, Li Shuzheng, Qian Qichen,

Li Zewang and Chen Daosheng. Taking part on the Romanian side were Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Miu Dobrescu, Silviu Curticeanu, Florea Dumitrescu, Olimpia Solomonescu, Constantin Oancea and Angelo Miculescu.

#### Leaves for Yugoslavia

OW101248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his entourage left here for Yugoslavia by special plane at 14:30 local time after a fruitful five-day official friendship visit to Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led a large group of Romanian leaders to see the Chinese leader off at the decorated Otopeni Airport. A warm send-off ceremony was held at the airport with a 21-gun salute and the reviewing of an honor guard.

Observers here said that Hu Yaobang's visit to Romania has brought the two parties and countries closer in their political and economic relations and cooperation in international affairs. From May 5 to 10, the Chinese C.P. leader held talks with his Romanian counterpart Nicolae Ceausescu, conferred with the Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, toured industrial and agricultural enterprises and scenic spots in Galati, Constanta and Brasov, and attended a mass rally. Sources said that the talks were friendly and fruitful. The Chinese C.P. leader has very successfully performed his mission to Romania, to use his own words, conveying friendship, learning from experience, exchanging views and strengthening unity. This morning, General Secretary Hu Yaobang and his entourage made a tour of Ploiesti where they viewed an oil equipment factory. They also visited the scenic Snagov.

#### REPORTAGE ON HU YAOBANG'S YUGOSLAV VISIT

#### Arrives in Belgrade

OW101300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, flew in here this afternoon from Bucharest on a five-day official friendship visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

He was greeted at the airport by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. This is Hu Yaobang's first visit to Yugoslavia. He is expected to hold two rounds of talks with Mitja Ribicic in Belgrade and meet other Yugoslav leaders. His itinerary will also take him to Zagreb, Ljubljana and Brioni.

#### Ribicic Welcomes Hu

OW101629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavia today rolled out the red-carpet for General Secretary of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang on his arrival here by special plane from Bucharest for a five-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, greeted Hu Yaobang at the planeside with a warm handshake. Young Pioneers presented bouquets to the Chinese leader.



President Ribicic accompanied Hu Yaobang to the White Villa where the Chinese leader will stay. The two leaders had a very cordial conversation. They conferred on the itinerary which includes two rounds of official talks. "Ours will be talks between friends, each will tell the other side all questions without any reservation," Ribicic said. Hu Yaobang replied in the affirmative saying "this was the attitude we took in our talks in Bucharest". The first round of their talks will take place later this afternoon to be followed by a Banquet given by Ribicic in honor of the Chinese leader.

Arriving on board the same plane were members of Hu Yaobang's party, including Qin Jiwei, Qiao Shi, Yang Dezong, Li Shuzheng, and Qian Qichen. Greeting the Chinese guests at the airport were also Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the L.C.Y. Central Committee; Dusan Ckrebic, member of the Presidency of the L.C.Y. Central Committee and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the L.C.Y. Central Committee; Slavojka Sultanovic, member of the L.C.Y. Central Committee; Mirko Ostojic, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China. Also on hand were Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Peng Guangwei who is also a member of Hu Yaobang's party, as well as Chinese Embassy staff and Chinese students studying in Yugoslavia.

#### Hu, Ribicic Begin Talks

OW101750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1726 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang and President Mitja Ribicic of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia began their official talks at the building of the L.C.Y. Central Committee here this afternoon.

The two leaders sat across a long table and had a brief lively conversation before entering into business talks.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the Central Committee's International Liaison Department; Yang Dezong, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and first deputy director of the Central Committee's General Office, Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy head of the Central Committee's International Liaison Department, Qian Qichen, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-foreign minister; Peng Guangwei, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia; and Chen Daosheng, bureau director under the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

On the Yugoslav side were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the L.C.Y. Central Committee; Dobroslov Culafic, member of the Presidency of the L.C.Y. Central Committee and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Crna Gora; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the L.C.Y. Central Committee; Slavojka Sultanovic and Mirko Ostojic, members of the L.C.Y. Central Committee; Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China; and Borislav Milosevic, assistant to the executive secretaries of the Presidency of the L.C.Y. Central Committee.

#### More on Talks

OW101956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang held his first round of official talks with President Mitja Ribicic of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia here this afternoon. The talks lasted for two hours.

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Informed sources said that the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly air. Extending welcome to Hu Yaobang, Ribicic said that the relations between the Yugoslav and Chinese parties are open and aboveboard and their friendship is sincere. In the present world situation, he said, the meeting between leaders of the two parties is of great practical significance.

Hu Yaobang gave a detailed account of China's economic and political situation. He said that the economic development last year was better than expected and the political stability and unity was further consolidated and developed, getting better year after year. The whole party and the people of the whole country support the goals set for the end of the century at the party's 12th National Congress and they are confident of realizing them. Speaking about the policy of opening to the outside world, Hu Yaobang said, initial results have been achieved in pursuing this policy. China will continue this policy by expanding foreign trade, importing advanced technologies, using foreign investment, running joint ventures, etc. In international issues, Hu Yaobang explained China's foreign policy and its relations with other countries. He said that China attaches importance to its relations with the Third World countries. China supports the Non-Aligned Movement, regarding it as an important political force in the contemporary world.

#### Hu Honored at Banquet

OW102049 Beijing XINHUA in English 2039 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee was honored at a banquet hosted this evening by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The function took place in the building of the Federal Executive Council. Also invited to the dinner were members of the Chinese Communist Party leader's entourage, including Qin Jiwei, Qiao Shi and Yang Dezhong.

#### Hu on Nonaligned Movement

OW102054 Beijing XINHUA in English 2041 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, reiterated here today that the Chinese Communist Party and the Government and people of China, who have always supported the Non-Aligned Movement, will continue to do so.

He said, "The Non-Aligned Movement has become an important political force in the international arena of our time. It has played, and will continue to play, an important and positive role in safeguarding world peace and national independence and in fighting imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism." Hu Yaobang made these remarks at a banquet given in his honor by President Mitja Ribicic of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia here this evening. He praised Yugoslavia, a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement, for having "always adhered to the correct orientation of the movement and made outstanding contributions to its development, thereby winning sympathy and admiration from the people throughout the world."

#### Ribicic Hails PRC-Yugoslavia Ties

OW102102 Beijing XINHUA in English 2044 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (XINHUA) -- President Mitja Ribicic said here today that the current visit by Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang to Yugoslavia "will give a new impetus to all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and China."

Speaking at the banquet he gave at the building of the Federal Executive Council here this evening, Ribicic said he was very glad to see the smooth development in the last few years of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China and of Yugoslav-Chinese relations as a whole. Since the late President Tito visited China in 1977, Ribicic added, "political relations between our two parties and countries at all levels and in many areas have forged ahead rapidly." This cooperation, he noted, is based on independence, equality, non-interference, mutual respect and respect for each other's domestic development and difference in international status. Continued cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Yugoslavia and China, he said, is not only in accord with the long-term interest of the two peoples but also is conducive to a better international understanding and equal cooperation and to social progress, consolidated peace and the spread of socialism in the world. Considering the grave world economic situation, Ribicic said, it is all the more important for the two countries to enter into still closer economic cooperation. There are possibilities for wider cooperation in view of the two countries' economic potential and natural resources, he added.

#### Hu Hails Yugoslav Achievements

OW102118 Beijing XINHUA in English 2102 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang said here today that China will learn from the rich experience and many strong points of the Yugoslav party.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by President Mitja Ribicic of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia this evening, Hu Yaobang said that in the complicated post-war international situation, Yugoslavia withstood tremendous pressure from outside, overcame all kinds of difficulties and firmly marched along the road to socialism, building the once poor and backward Yugoslavia into a prosperous and happy socialist country where people of all nationalities live in unity and amity.

He praised the Yugoslav people for their daring exploration, their endeavor to get rid of stiff dogmatism and pernicious modes and their great efforts to build socialism with characteristics of their own country. "You have created the socialist self-management system, and improved and developed it according to the experience gained in practice," he added.

The Chinese leader stressed that the socialist system is a great new thing. "Only by combining closely the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete reality of one's own country in the course of building and developing socialism, can socialism demonstrate its mighty vitality and great superiority and can the new life in a socialist country prosper," he stated.

Hu Yaobang praised Yugoslav Communists as a pioneer in the creation of a new relationship among parties under contemporary historical conditions. "In the international communist movement, you have always upheld and safeguarded the principle that the communist party of every country has the right to determine independently its own line and policy, and the principle of equality among parties and non-interference in each other's internal affairs," he said.

## Ribicic on International Issues

OW102123 Beijing XINHUA in English 2108 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav leader Mitja Ribicic today called for a struggle to secure world peace, security and cooperation, and respect the undeniable right of freedom and independence for the people of all countries.

He also called for a fight to immediately stop arms race and realize arms reduction, establish a new just international economic order, eliminate the source of world crisis by peaceful means, oppose power politics and redivision of the world, oppose imperialism, new and old colonialism, oppose manipulation and hegemony in all forms and fight for democratization of international politics and economic relations.

M. Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, was speaking at the banquet he gave here this evening in honor of the visiting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang.

The Yugoslav leader said that Yugoslavia, in her entire international activities in the Non-Alignment Movement and in U.N. organizations, "has been making very active efforts in settling all pressing issues in international relations." The Yugoslav leader explained his country's consistent "policy of all-round cooperation on equal footings with all progressive and democratic parties and movements" while "strictly upholding the democratic results of the workers' and communist movements. This is because it conforms to the most profound interests of the working class, of all peoples and countries, of equality and cooperation, of social progress and socialism".

M. Ribicic continued that "the differences in the road to developing socialism, far from being an obstacle to cooperation in realizing the goal of building socialism, are providing even more varied and bountiful practice and experience in the socialist cause for which every country, every party and every movement are making precious contributions." He said: "It is therefore of particular importance to respect the right of all parties and movements independently to work out their own strategy and tactics in the fight for socialism. This is our starting-point in joining voluntary international cooperation among the progressive forces and also constitutes our contributions to strengthening the international solidarity for socialism and world peace."

## Hu, Ribicic Continue Talks

OW110848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 11 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang and President Mitja Ribicic of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia continued their official talks here this morning.

While photographers were shooting the scene, Hu Yaobang and Ribicic spoke about the latest world table tennis championships in Japan at which the Chinese players carried away six titles and a pair of Yugoslav players won the men's double crown. This episode was touched off when the Chinese party leader was eager to resume talks the moment he sat down. Someone commented that Hu Yaobang used the table tennis tactics of "close-to-the-table quick attack."

## SFRY Coverage

For Yugoslav coverage of the visit of General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang and his accompanying delegation, see the Yugoslavia section of the 11 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.



QIAN LIREN LEAVES 7 MAY ON VISIT TO GDR

OW072046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Qian Liren, representative of the Communist Party of China, left here this evening on a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. Also deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Qian Liren will meet with German Social Democrats through arrangement by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

SPORTS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HUNGARY, POLAND

OW081048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese sports delegation left here today for Hungary for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Hungarian Sports Council. The delegation was led by Huang Zhong, adviser of the state physical culture and sports commission and vice-president of the Chinese Olympic Committee. The delegation will visit Poland after the Hungary tour. Seeing them off at the airport were Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the state physical culture and sports commission, Robert Ribanszki, Hungarian ambassador to China, and Waldyslaw Wojtasik, Polish ambassador to China.

BEIJING BANQUET FOR HUNGARIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW051252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Hungarian Ambassador to China Robert Ribanszki gave a return banquet at the embassy today to mark the visit to China of a delegation from the Hungarian-Chinese friendship cooperative led by Director Magyar Lajos.

Han Boping, vice-mayor of Beijing, and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, were among the Chinese guests. Toasts were proposed to the delegation's contribution to mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and Hungary.

During their stay in Beijing, Director Magyar Lajos and other Hungarian guests had discussions with leading members of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and other departments concerned. They were also guests of honor at the Huang-Tugang China-Hungary Friendship People's Commune where they shared experience in agricultural production and management with their Chinese colleagues there. The Hungarian guests also toured Nanjing, Hangzhou and Shanghai where they had extensive contacts with Chinese workers and peasants and were welcomed everywhere. The delegation, which arrived in China April 21, will leave for home tomorrow.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED IN BEIJING

OW061250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries gave a cocktail party here this afternoon in celebration of the 38th anniversary of the national day of Czechoslovakia.

Vice-President of the Association Lin Lin presided over the cocktail party. Among the guests were Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Zdenek Trhlik and Mrs Vera Trhlikova and embassy officials. Lin Lin and Trhlik proposed toasts to the continuing development of the friendship between the peoples of China and Czechoslovakia. Lecturers and students from the Central Conservatory of Music gave a performance after the cocktail party.



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HIJACKED PASSENGERS, CREW ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

OW101646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Shanghai, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Hongqiao Airport in Shanghai was a scene of jubilation when the Chinese passengers and crew aboard the hijacked CAAC plane arrived this afternoon after a five-day stay in South Korea.

Many passengers were moved to tears, when they were hugged by relatives or greeted by well-wishers. Three workers at the Shanghai down garment factory were met by their families. "While in South Korea," one of the returnees said, "we were always thinking of our socialist motherland and our kith and kin."

Two-year-old Ma Bin, the youngest passenger, waved his hands when he was carried by his mother down the ramp from the special plane that carried them back from Seoul. "Look," his mother said, "he is so happy to be back."

The passengers and crew of the hijacked plane -- totaling 95 -- alighted from the special plane following Shen Tu, CAAC director general, who had arranged their return with the South Korean authorities. They were immediately surrounded by a crowd of about 200 welcomers.

Wu Qingtong, deputy secretary-general of the State Council, had come to Shanghai specially to welcome the returnees on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council. He hugged Wang Peifu, a crew member injured by the hijackers. "It is an honor for you to have been injured in defense of the motherland," he told Wang.

Young women in blue skirts presented each arrival with a bouquet. The returnees were then taken to the airport hotel, where they were given medical check-ups.

One crew member of the hijacked plane is still being hospitalized in South Korea. Three Japanese passengers on board the plane had gone home earlier.

The plane will be returned when all technical problems are solved.

Passengers, Crew Feted 10 May

OW101721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1706 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Shanghai, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai People's Government gave a reception this evening to welcome the returned passengers and crew of the CAAC airliner which was hijacked to South Korea last week.

Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the municipal committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-mayor of Shanghai, welcomed the passengers and crew, as well as the working group that went to South Korea to arrange their return.

Ruan strongly condemned the hijackers for initiating this grave incident and endangering the safety of the more than 100 passengers and crew on board the aircraft.

He also demanded that the South Korean authorities return the six hijackers to China as soon as possible, in accordance with the relevant international conventions, so that they could be punished according to law.

The passengers, crew and members of the working group were given a standing ovation when they entered the hall.

Present at the reception were Wu Qingtong, deputy secretary-general of the State Council, Shen Tu, director general of CAAC, and leading members of the Shanghai Municipality and Liaoning Province.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Commentary

HK110814 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1527 GMT 10 May 83

["Commentary by Reporters Liu Moli and Zhang Muyou: The Return of Passengers of Flight No 296 and the Bankruptcy of Taiwan's Lies" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Shanghai, 10 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On the afternoon of 10 May, all the Chinese passengers and flight crew of Trident aircraft No 296 of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], with the exception of a radio operator who had to remain in Seoul for continued treatment of severe injuries and who would return to the country at a later date, finally returned to the embrace of the motherland which has given birth to, nurtured and showed solicitude for them. They received a warm welcome and enthusiastic reception. You can imagine their excited feelings at that moment.

The 90-odd sons and daughters of the Chinese nation on board airliner No 296 stood up to all risks and tests in a short span of 5 days. What course should they follow when suddenly confronted with an entirely new situation and environment? The answer was clear: Although they were in a strange land, their sentiments were in the socialist motherland. They are worthy sons and daughters of the Chinese people. In this sense, degenerates like the hijackers are nothing but dirt and dregs before them.

After the hijacking incident on 5 May, certain people in Taiwan ran around on sinister errands as if they had caught hold of a life-saving straw. A "Report from Taiwan" carried in a Hong Kong newspaper went so far as saying that "most people expressed their desire to go to Taiwan." Another Hong Kong newspaper even made a great show of being in earnest, saying that "the pilots and most passengers (with the exception of three Japanese) have the aspirations to seek freedom." What were the facts? Needless to say, these rumors went bankrupt once airliner No 296 with passengers on board landed at Hongqiao Airport.

It now seems that some people in Taiwan can only make use of the six hijackers. As a matter of fact, it is not at all surprising that some persons who bring disgrace to their people should emerge in the Chinese nation. It is strange that, after these criminals who had long been cast aside by the Chinese people and who had been denounced by world public opinion and risked world condemnation by hijacking the plane by force, a handful of people have looked upon them as "righteous men" and "treasures." An old saying goes: "Good will be rewarded with good, and evil with evil; if the reward is not forthcoming, it is because the time has not arrived yet." It can be expected that these criminals will come to no good end. They will certainly be drowned one day.

FURTHER ON FIFTH NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

Provincial Chief Procurators Appointed

OW100820 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA) -- Namelist of appointments approved by the NPC Standing Committee approved on 9 May 1983 at the 27th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee.

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Appointments:

1. Wang Zhenzhong [3769 2182 0022] as chief procurator of the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate.
2. Liang Guoqing [2733 0948 1987] as chief procurator of the Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate.
3. Li Huimin [2621 1920 3046] as chief procurator of the Shandong Provincial People's Procuratorate.
4. Gao Zhenzhong [7559 2182 0022] as chief procuratorate of the Sichuan Provincial People's Procuratorate.
5. Wang Xing [2621 5281] as chief procurator of the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate.
6. Zhong Shuqin [6988 3412 2953] as chief procurator of the Hubei Provincial People's Procuratorate.

Decision on 'Joining' Antarctic Treaty

OW101039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA) -- Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on joining the "Antarctic Treaty" adopted on 9 May, 1983:

The 27th Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress hereby decides that the People's Republic of China will join the "Antarctic Treaty" formulated in Washington, United States, on 1 December, 1959.

Credentials Committee Report

OW101243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA) -- Report of the Credentials Committee of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC of the People's Republic of China on the examination of the credentials of deputies to the 6th NPC (adopted by the 27th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 9 May 1983):

The provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government and the Chinese People's Liberation Army have elected a total of 2,978 deputies to the 6th NPC of the People's Republic of China in accordance with the "Resolution of the 5th Session of the 5th NPC of the People's Republic of China on the Number and Election of Deputies to the 6th NPC." The Credentials Committee of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee has examined the credentials of the deputies and the results are reported as follows:

According to the provisions of the "Electoral Law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses at All Levels," the 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government convened people's congresses, and the Chinese PLA convened soldiers' conferences that elected the deputies to the Sixth NPC by secret ballot. In all of the elections, the number of candidates was greater than the deputies to be elected. The deputies of Taiwan Province were elected in accordance with the "Plan for Election Through Consultation of Deputies of Taiwan Province to the 6th NPC" approved by the 26th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, and the election was held by secret ballot with a greater number of candidates than the number of deputies to be elected.

The deputies to the Sixth NPC are widely representative. They include a large number of advanced people who have made contributions to the four modernizations drive and reforms on various fronts, a large number of intellectuals who are in the prime of life and have both ability and political integrity, representatives of the various democratic parties and nonparty patriots and democratic personages and representatives of returned Overseas Chinese and the Hong Kong and Macao areas. Among the deputies, 403, or 13.5 percent, represent minority nationalities. Each of China's 55 minority nationalities has its own deputies. Female deputies account for 21.2 percent of the total. This fully embodies the great unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and is conducive to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

By the results of its examination, the Credentials Committee holds that the deputies to the Sixth NPC are elected in accordance with the provisions of the "Electoral Law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses at all levels," and that the credentials of all the deputies are valid. This report is hereby submitted to the Fifth NPC Standing Committee for examination and approval.

#### Notice on Election of Deputies

OW110440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0144 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA) -- Notice issued by the NPC Standing Committee on 9 May 1983:

Deputies to the 6th NPC of the People's Republic of China have been elected separately by 31 electoral units, including various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and the Chinese PLA. The elections were held according to "The Electoral Law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses," "The Regulations Governing the Election of Deputies from the Chinese People's Liberation Army to the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses," "the Resolution Adopted by the 5th Session of the 5th NPC of the People's Republic of China on Questions Concerning the Number and the Election of Deputies to the 6th NPC," "The Plan for Allocating the Number of Deputies of Minority Nationalities to the 6th NPC" approved by the 26th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, and "The Plan for the Consultative Election of Deputies From Taiwan Province to the 6th NPC." A total of 2,978 deputies has been elected. Based on a report put forward by the Credentials Committee, the NPC Standing Committee affirms that all the deputies elected are qualified. A namelist of 2,978 deputies elected is hereby published.

#### Breakdown of Deputies by Area

OW110442 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the 5th NPC today published the namelist of 2,978 deputies to the 6th NPC.

Of the 2,978 deputies elected 70 are from Beijing Municipality, 51 from Tianjin Municipality, 113 from Hebei Province, 70 from Shanxi Province, 64 from the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region, 141 from Liaoning Province, 86 from Jilin Province, 124 from Heilongjiang Province, 82 from Shanghai Municipality, 140 from Jiangsu Province, 121 from Zhejiang Province, 103 from Anhui Province, 70 from Fujian Province, 83 from Jiangxi Province, 173 from Shandong Province, 148 from Henan Province, 112 from Hubei Province, 112 from Hunan Province, 163 from Guangdong Province, 86 from Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, 202 from Sichuan Province, 73 from Guizhou Province, 87 from Yunnan Province, 19 from the Xizang Autonomous Region, 71 from Shaanxi Province, 43 from Gansu Province, 17 from Qinghai Province, 17 from the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, 57 from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, 13 from Taiwan Province and 267 from the PLA.



RENMIN RIBAO: PLA STUDYING SCIENCE, CULTURE

HK110209 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 83 p 1

[Report: "Commanders and Fighters Throughout the Army Are Marching Forward in the Study of Science and Culture"]

[Text] At present, vast numbers of cadres and soldiers throughout the Army are actively taking part in scientific and cultural study in various forms. The large number of people participating in study and the large scale of the study movement have scarcely been seen for many years.

PLA units have generally run various courses providing elementary, secondary and higher education and popularizing scientific knowledge. Some of them requested local schools to train teachers and cadres for them; others invited civilian teachers to give lectures or instruction for the troops; still others created conditions and provided conveniences for cadres to join television universities and spare-time colleges. Many units at and above the division level have established cultural training brigades and cultural schools to provide general training for cadres who have not received sufficient education. According to incomplete statistics, more than 800 courses providing secondary education have been run throughout the Army since the beginning of this year. Tens of thousands of cadres have studied in these courses. An Army corps in the Nanjing PLA units began to conduct cultural education earlier than other units. It began to train cadres in rotation in 1980. By the end of last year, over 83 percent of cadres under 40, who did not receive junior secondary education, had reached the educational level of junior secondary school graduates.

Apart from participating in organized study, some cadres and soldiers have also persevered in independent study in their spare time. Many leading cadres listen to lectures and do homework with their subordinates, as ordinary students. They have played a leading role in study in this way. At present, nearly 10,000 cadres in PLA organs and units stationed in Beijing have participated in training courses of basic subjects designed to prepare for examinations of higher education for self-taught students who are party and government cadres.

PEOPLES ARMED POLICE GUARD FLAG IN TIANANMEN

HK100928 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 83 p 1

[Report by Zhou Dewei: "Responsibility for Protecting the National Flag on Tiananmen Square Shifted to People's Armed Police"]

[Text] From yesterday onward, the Chinese People's Armed Police is responsible for guarding, hoisting, and lowering the national flag on Tiananmen Square. This represents an important reform of China's security guard system.

On 1 May, palace lanterns were hung up and red flags were fluttering over the Tiananmen rostrum. At 0530, three awe-inspiring people's armed policemen with white gloves guarded the national flag and walked with vigorous strides from the Tiananmen rostrum to the square. The bright five-star red flag slowly rose amid the music of the PRC national anthem as the sun rose.

The national flag was first hoisted on Tiananmen Square personally by great leader Chairman Mao Zedong on 1 October 1949, the day when the PRC was founded. It is the symbol of the Chinese nation's independence, dignity and well-being. Over the past 30 years and more, the flag has been guarded by the PLA Land Force and Security Force respectively. From 1 May this year onward, the national flag is guarded by the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.



COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES REGULATION DISCUSSED

OW100221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0024 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA) -- The "Provisional Regulation on Certain Policy Questions Concerning Urban Collectively-Owned Economy," recently promulgated by the State Council says: The state protects the legitimate rights and interests of urban collectively owned economic organizations and makes overall arrangements, according to policies and state plans, to actively encourage, support and help in their development.

The "Regulation" says: The urban collectively-owned economy is an important component of the socialist publicly-owned economy, and is one of the basic economic forms in our country. It is suited to the development level of the productive forces in our country in the present stage and is full of vigor and vitality. Developing the urban collectively-owned economy is an important long-range policy of the party and state, and is not an expediency measure. Bringing into play the advantages of collectively-owned enterprises, such as their great numbers and the large areas they serve, their flexibility in operations, the convenience they provide for the masses, the small investment they require and quick results they produce, the rather large numbers of workers they can absorb and so forth, will have a great impact on developing production, creating new jobs and opening more ways to invigorate the economy, satisfy demands, increase exports and accumulate funds.

The "Regulation" points out: Urban collectively-owned enterprises and establishments are socialist economic organizations, in which the working people collectively own the means of production, work together and practice the principle of to each according to his work. All departments concerned should deal with the collectively-owned units as they do state-owned units, treating them equally, without either political or economic discrimination. No department or individual may in any way or under any pretext transfer, appropriate or divide the funds, profits, plant buildings, equipment, raw and semifinished materials, products, commodities and other assets of collectively-owned enterprises, and may not transfer, or use without pay, the work force of collectively-owned enterprises. In case the legitimate rights and interests of collectively-owned enterprises are encroached upon, the enterprises have the right to resist, demand payment for economic losses, or file charges in court.

The "Regulation" is divided into eight parts: general principles, production operations and management, supply and marketing channels and prices, funds and taxes, profit distribution and wages and welfare, training of competent personnel and technical transformation, consolidation and reform of existing enterprises, and strengthening leadership and management. The major contents include the following:

In production and operations, urban collectively-owned enterprises must adhere to the socialist orientation, accept the guidance of state plans and actively engage in trade, turn out varieties of products and provide services which are suited to local conditions, meet social needs and are conducive to developing production, invigorating the economy and providing conveniences for the people. Vigorous efforts should be made to create and develop quality products and advanced skills with their own characteristics. At present, attention should be paid to production of labor-intensive products, traditional local products and products in short supply and to developing commerce and service trades which will provide convenience for the masses.

Within the limits permitted by the state's laws, policies and plans, urban collectively-owned enterprises enjoy the following powers of self-management: flexibly arrange production and business activities; control and use own means of production and funds; buy raw and semifinished materials and market products; purchase and rent fixed assets; lease or transfer idle and surplus fixed assets for a price; hire workers and staff members according to actual needs and through examinations; and make decisions on rewarding, punishing and dismissing workers and staff members.

Urban collectively-owned enterprises should practice democratic management. All important matters, such as enterprise development plans, production and operations, personnel expansion or reduction, profit distribution and rewards and punishment of workers and staff members, should be discussed and decided at meetings of all workers and staff members or at the congress of workers and staff members. Leading cadres of an enterprise at various levels should be democratically elected, and those who are incompetent may be replaced.

Remuneration for the labor of workers and staff members of urban collectively-owned enterprises should adhere to the principle of distribution according to work, more pay for more work and less pay for less work, and egalitarianism should be opposed. The collectively-owned enterprises have the power to adopt a suitable wage form, according to their own characteristics and conditions. The income of workers and staff members fluctuates with the enterprise's management efficiency and each individual's work results. On the precondition of guaranteeing more revenue for the state and more profit retention by the collective, the individuals may be paid more as appropriate. The practice of dividing up and eating everything must be opposed. The income of workers and staff members of collectively owned enterprises, whose production and operations are successful and whose incomes are high, may be higher than the wage income of workers and staff members of state enterprises of the same trades.

Urban collectively-owned enterprises should, according to their own economic conditions and acting within their capabilities, set aside a certain amount of social insurance funds and establish, step by step, a social insurance system to solve the problems of workers and staff members, such as retirement in old age, protection for those who have lost their work abilities, and so forth.

Collectively-owned enterprises may select promising workers and staff members for further learning in universities, colleges and research institutes. The enterprises may sign contracts with the workers and staff members selected for further education, requiring them to return to work in the same enterprises on completion of their studies. Based on production and work requirements, the state should assign a certain number of graduates from universities, secondary vocational schools and skilled workers schools each year to work in collectively-owned enterprises, and their wages may be higher, but no lower, than the unified state standards.

The people's governments at various levels should strengthen leadership over the urban collectively-owned economy. The departments concerned should regard supporting the development of the urban collectively-owned economy as a major task and earnestly and responsibly carry it out. It is necessary to bring the development of the urban collectively-owned economy into the national economic plans and give it positive guidance. On questions of raw and semifinished materials, commodity sources, plant sites, credit, prices, taxes and so forth, the administrative departments concerned should actively put forward concrete opinions, policies and measures conducive to the development of the urban collectively-owned economy. The erroneous and illegal act of discriminating against, restricting, dealing blows at, and annexing urban collectively-owned enterprises should be seriously dealt with by the people's governments at various levels and their operational departments concerned.

Economic commissions at various levels are responsible for overall coordination of problems involving relevant administrative departments in the development of urban collectively owned economy. Labor and personnel departments at various levels should do a good job in running labor service companies and in the organization, management and training of personnel awaiting employment and should be responsible for giving employment guidance to urban collectively-owned enterprises.

#### HONGQI ON ERRONEOUS ATTACKS ON INTELLECTUALS

HK101119 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 8, 16 Apr 83 pp 12-13

[Article by Zheng Shi: "Resolutely Correct Erroneous Acts of Suppressing and Attacking Intellectuals"]

[Text] Some leaders of the Shijiazhuang City Science and Technology Commission and Earthquake Bureau have refused to implement the policy on intellectuals and have protractedly suppressed and attacked Liu Bingliang, an engineer, and other scientific and technological personnel. Comrade Liu Bingliang once gave a report forecasting the Tangshan earthquake in 1976. After the earthquake, he also made a scientific analysis of the earthquake status of Shijiazhuang, and took part in scientific research on learning bitter lessons from the Tangshan earthquake and formulating plans for resisting earthquakes in Shijiazhuang. As he once criticized some leaders of the Shijiazhuang City Science and Technology Commission and Earthquake Bureau for their withholding of the earthquake forecast report and their dereliction of duty in the earthquake, he was labelled as "resisting leaders," and has repeatedly been attacked and suppressed, with his scientific research achievements deliberately devalued or neglected. When other scientific and technological personnel aired their grievances against the erroneous act of suppressing and attacking intellectuals and reported this to party organizations at higher levels, some leaders of the city science and technology commission and earthquake bureau groundlessly asserted that there existed in the unit a so-called "group resisting leaders." They even went so far as to deceive higher authorities and people and refused to carry out the work arranged by the city CPC Committee on checking the status of intellectuals in accordance with the instructions of the central leadership and the provincial CPC Committee. It really is strange that people holding leading positions in science and technology management institutions dared to take such reckless action.

Why did some leaders of the Shijiazhuang City Science and Technology Commission and Earthquake Bureau insistently refuse to implement the party's policy on intellectuals? What are they safeguarding?

Are they safeguarding Marxism? This is one reason given by those people who stick to "left" ideas.

In his report delivered at the meeting to mark the 100th anniversary of the death of Marx, Comrade Hu Yaobang gave a thorough explanation of the relationship between Marxism and knowledge and intellectuals. Neither the appearance and development of Marxism nor guidance on the practice of China's socialist modernization by Marxism could be achieved without knowledge and intellectuals. The view that sets Marxism against knowledge and intellectuals and holds that attaching importance to knowledge and intellectuals runs counter to Marxism is itself an anti-Marxist view.

Are they safeguarding the party's principles? This is a reason given by those who think they represent the party themselves.

To safeguard the party's principles, the most essential thing is that we must resolutely and consciously maintain political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee and implement to the letter the correct policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Correctly handling intellectuals is one of the important policies. It was precisely on this important issue that some leaders of the Shijiazhuang City Science and Technology Commission and Earthquake Bureau went against the party's principles. Some leaders of the Shijiazhuang City Earthquake Bureau even requested "all party members to maintain political unanimity with the leaders of the bureau." We would like to ask whether all party members in the bureau must maintain political unanimity with such leaders of the bureau who refused to maintain political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. People with some basic knowledge about our party all know that by putting forward such requests, the leaders of the bureau actually put on a rival show to the CPC Central Committee and treated the units under their leadership as an independent kingdom. For example, they openly labelled the reporting of the status of the bureau to party organizations at higher levels by bureau personnel as "nonorganizational activities," saying that "in a feudal society, this activity was described as going against one's superiors and those who reported the situation would be flogged 50 times on their hips." It is appropriate to say that such remarks are filled with decadent feudal ideology?

Are they safeguarding the interest of workers and peasants? This is one reason given by those who detest the party's policy on intellectuals.

Before liberation, the broad masses of Chinese workers and peasants were not only oppressed and bullied by others, but also were poor and uncultured. All workers and peasants with political awareness have always treated intellectuals taking part in and showing sympathy for revolution as people on their own side. Today, workers and peasants have become masters of society. Therefore, they wish to have more knowledge and make themselves and their descendants more intelligent people, thus giving full play to their abilities in the four modernizations. Knowledge and intellectuals have never been so warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers and peasants as they are today. Those who discriminate against, suppress, and attack intellectuals absolutely do not represent the interests of workers and peasants.

So, what are those people who have insistently refused to implement the party's policy on intellectuals safeguarding? To put it bluntly, they are safeguarding their narrow and selfish individual rights and interests. The reason the leaders of the Shijiazhuang City Science and Technology Commission and Earthquake Bureau discriminated against and attacked intellectuals lies not only in the fact that they are unprofessional in science and technology but are overweening; they seriously neglected their duty but refused to correct their mistakes and they were shamed into anger when they were criticized by intellectuals who are experts.

A deputy chief of the Shijiazhuang City Earthquake Bureau even went so far as to say: "I once persecuted others and was also persecuted by others. Therefore, I know how to persecute others. If you want to tussle with me, you are no match for me." This fully exposes the secret behind their discrimination against and attack on intellectuals. So they are not people who just shout political slogans and make no contribution because they are laymen, but are people who are filled with leftist ideas and are skilled in persecuting others. Therefore, what they care for is how they can successfully retain their positions and power, but not how the cause of the party and state can develop and avoid losses. We must admit that it really is very dangerous if we let them handle the cause of the party and state.



At present, there indeed exist some cadres who know nothing about the profession of the units under their leadership but refuse to study hard so as to become experts and hence exercise poor leadership. Some cadres even refuse to master necessary professional knowledge but continue to ride roughshod. Consequently, not only do they fail to exercise a professional leadership over their own units, but they also abolish the party's leadership and replace it with arbitrary decisions and peremptory actions of individual people and small circles. This being the case, how can these units bring into play the enthusiasm of the vast number of cadres and masses and create a new situation in their work in accordance with the requirement put forward by the 12th National CPC Congress? In the cause of building socialist modernization, if leading cadres at all levels do not have some basic scientific and cultural knowledge and are not familiar with the profession under the scope of their leadership, it will be impossible to implement the correct leadership of the party, and if we rely on such kinds of leading cadres, the prospects for the four modernizations will be hopeless.

Leading comrades of the Shijiazhuang City CPC Committee and People's Government have attached importance to the problems of some leaders of the city science and technology commission and earthquake bureau and have taken effective measures to reorganize leading bodies of the two institutions. They have also personally conducted investigation and research on the problem of intellectuals, extensively taken the advice of many intellectuals and done quite a lot of effective work in implementing the policy on intellectuals. However, according to what has already been exposed on the problem of suppressing and attacking intellectuals, although the CPC Central Committee has, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, repeatedly stressed on many occasions the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, there are still some people who refuse to carry it out in their ideology and practice. This problem merits the serious attention of leaders of various areas and units. We must take resolute and effective measures, devote major efforts to removing various "leftist" obstacles, make great contributions to the integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants, to giving full play to intellectuals' talents and capabilities, and to the four modernizations, and create a comfortable working environment.

LI WEIHAN ADDRESSES UNITED FRONT THEORIES FORUM

OW101337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 8 May 83

[By reporter Chen Yan]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA) -- The united front and propaganda departments and theoretical circles in our country will conduct studies on theoretical questions on the united front. Nearly 60 subjects have been selected for the theoretical study of the united front. They include: Marxist theories on the united front and their development; characteristics of the united front in China; the historical development, experiences and lessons of the united front since the founding of the People's Republic; the united front and the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics; religious questions; nationalities questions; and the objects and methods of study of the united front as a science.

From 14 to 21 April, the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department held a forum on united front theories in Beijing. The forum, the first meeting of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic, stressed that the united front is an important component of scientific socialism and that the Chinese Communist Party, in its long practice of revolution and construction, has creatively developed the united front and formed a whole series of united front theories and policies which are complete and with Chinese characteristics.



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The forum proposed that the united front departments closely cooperate with the propaganda departments, party schools and other units to develop and strengthen a united front theoretical force. Li Weihan, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, spoke at the meeting.

Recently, the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department has printed and distributed the subjects for united front theoretical studies to relevant units in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions urging the localities to select the most pressing important questions for study in view of local conditions.

#### CONFERENCE CONSIDERS RESTRUCTURING EDUCATION

OW091153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Wuhan, May 9 (XINHUA correspondent Qin Xinmin) -- Education Minister He Dongchang, speaking at the national conference on higher education now taking place in Wuhan, said much progress had been made since national college entrance exams were restored in 1977.

The conference is discussing how to restructure and expand higher education and reform the management system of higher education on the basis of a five-year program just approved by the State Council.

The program, mapped out by the Education Ministry and the State Planning Commission, plans to have annual enrollment in regular colleges increase from 315,000 in 1982 to 550,000 in 1987, while that of other institutions of higher learning will rise from 290,000 to 1.1 million.

The minister told the national conference that academic quality and the professional competency of the faculties have gradually improved and standards of scientific research in colleges and universities have been raised.

He said China now has 715 regular colleges with 1.154 million students, while in 1976 there were 392 colleges with 565,000 students.

Good progress has been made in setting up radio and television universities, correspondence and night schools and other institutions of higher learning for adults. These schools have a total student body of 640,000 at present, he said.

Since 1978, China has sent 16,000 students abroad to study, received more than 8,000 foreign students and invited more than 3,000 foreign experts and scholars to teach at Chinese universities and colleges, Minister He said.

However, he pointed out, China's higher education still lags behind the needs of the country's economic construction and social development. Facilities are still too few and the set-up unwieldy. Also, not enough students major in finance, economics, law and business management.

The nearly 400 participants at the conference include Zeng Delin, deputy head of the Communist Party Central Committee's Propaganda Department and Vice-Ministers of Education Huang Xinbai and Peng Peiyun.

## He Dongchang's 5-Point Plan

OW100851 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 9 May 83

[By ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO reporter Li Xun and XINHUA reporter Yang Jianye]

[Text] Wuhan, 9 May (XINHUA) -- Minister of Education He Dongchang put forward a five-point suggestion on how to improve higher education at the national conference on higher education which opened on 7 May: 1) Party leadership over higher education must be improved and strengthened together with ideological work. 2) Energetic efforts must be made to prepare competent personnel for economic and social developments in the 1990's. The plan for training competent personnel must be adapted to the plan for economic construction and social development. Every possible means must be used to surmount difficulties, tap potentials and all available possibilities, and run schools by relying on assistance from all quarters and by launching different kinds of activities. Overall plans and comprehensive arrangements must be made to ensure a constant increase in enrollment and guard against sharp increases and declines. 3) Practical steps must be taken to ensure and continuously improve the quality of education in various types of institutions for higher learning. It is necessary to guard against going after quantity and neglecting quality in the course of development and to run a number of key schools and courses well. 4) The reform of higher education must be carried out resolutely and in an orderly manner. 5) Proceeding from realities, efforts must be made to make higher education suitable to the needs of socialist modernization and to form a socialist higher education system with Chinese character step-by-step.

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING MEDICAL COURSE OPENS

OW071203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Chengdu, May 7 (XINHUA correspondent Wen Chihua) -- A national training course for doctors of family planning, maternity and child care opened in the Chengdu family planning cadre training center here today.

The 40 trainees are from the provinces of Guangdong, Fujian, Shandong, Jilin, Hebei, Henan and the host province of Sichuan.

The six-month course will cover basic courses histology and embryology, hygienic statistics and medical genetics. Specialized courses in family planning, child care and population theory will also be offered.

The family planning cadre training center was set up three years ago as a cooperative project between the Chinese Government and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Sjaak Vavelaar, deputy representative of the UNFPA in Beijing, said that the Chinese Government's policy of "one child for one family" was the only choice for a country with such a large population. He also highly spoke of China's work in family planning.

Zhou Boping, vice-minister of the State Family Planning Commission, said that with the opening of the training course, China will devote more effort to the training of family planning technicians.

He said: "The population problem is a worldwide one. China's population accounts for 22 percent of the world's total. Our achievements in family planning are a contribution towards controlling the world's population growth."

He said the Chinese Government is willing to strengthen its cooperation with other countries in the field of family planning, and regards such ties as an important component of the South-South cooperation.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE FOR MINORITIES REPORTED IMPROVED

OW081159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 8 [XINHUA correspondent Chen Wenrong] -- China has made considerable progress in developing an effective medical service for her 55 minority nationalities in the past three decades, according to figures disclosed at the national conference on health work among minority nationalities which opened here today.

There are now 28,200 medical institutions in areas inhabited by minority nationalities, 24 times the 1952 figure of 1,100. Professional medical and health workers increased by 20-fold, numbering 368,800, with 80,500 of them coming from minority nationalities (including 3,400 practicing traditional medicine of their nationalities).

China has built up an elementary medical and health network in these areas, setting up clinics and health centers in most of the villages and pastoral regions and training barefoot doctors from among peasants and herdsmen.

Control of epidemic diseases has proved successful. Small pox was eliminated in the 1950's, and plague, venereal diseases and relapsing fever were basically wiped out. Malaria, once rampant, came under control. Health condition has greatly improved, and population growth has been rapid for most of the minority nationalities.

China's third national census (1982) showed the minority nationalities population to be 67,233,254, making up 6.7 percent of the total population. Compared with the results of the previous census (1964), the minority nationalities population has grown by 68.4 percent, while the Han nationality population has increased 43.8 percent.

China held its first national conference on health work among minority nationalities in 1951. The second conference which opened today is attended by 126 delegates representing 17 nationalities from 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They will sum up experience and discuss ways to train more and better medical personnel to work in the minority regions and the development of traditional medicines of different nationalities.

#### AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES FUTURE TASKS

OW080458 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Association of Agricultural Science Societies, one of the largest mass academic organizations in China, will sponsor scientific conferences and activities to study strategic and key problems that will have an important bearing on the modernization of agriculture in the country.

This was stated by Lu Liangshi, newly elected president of the third council of the association, in a speech outlining the future tasks of the association at an enlarged council meeting which closed here today.

China's agriculture has expanded rapidly in the past few years and the country's total agricultural output value increased 4.6 times in the past three decades and more, the president said. Yet, he said, agriculture is still a weak link in China's national economy and great efforts have to be made to fulfill the goal of quadrupling the country's industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

Lu Liangshi said the major problems to be studied will include:

- Appropriate apportionment and distribution of land among grain, industrial crops, forages, and crops that help replenish the fertility of farmland.
- Selection and breeding of fine varieties of crops and fine breeds of livestock and poultry.
- Scientific application of different types of fertilizer, including micro-elements.
- Farming on non-irrigated land.
- Control of insect pests, plant diseases and weeds.
- Storage, transport and processing of farm produce.

Lu Liangshi said development of the following areas calls for intensive study: the high yielding fertile areas along the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, the Yellow and Red Soil areas in southern China requiring soil amelioration, and the 46 million hectares of grass-covered mountain and hill slopes in southern China with good prospects for expanding animal husbandry.

Also included are the Yellow-Huaihe-Haihe River basins with great potential for agricultural development, northeast China plains, loess areas subjected to serious soil erosion and the tropical Xishuangbanna area.

The application of electronic computers, remote sensing, pollen culture and tissue culture are among the new techniques to be adopted, Lu Lianshi said.

He said the association would strengthen contacts with its 21 societies and organizations and encourage agricultural scientists to develop their talents for the development of agriculture.

The association will spread scientific information among the peasants who need knowledge of agricultural science, and provide them with technical training and advice, he said.

The association will continue to conduct international academic exchange with foreign countries, he said.

The enlarged meeting of the third council of the association opened on May 3 and was attended by 200 council members, professors and scientists.

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The meeting elected the honorary presidents, the president and vice-presidents of the association. The honorary presidents are Professors Yang Xiandong and Jin Shanbao, and the vice-presidents are He Kang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; Shi Shan, advisor to the rural development research center; and noted agricultural scientists Ma Shijun, Fang Cuinong, Sun Han, An Min, Zhu Xuanren, Chen Huagui and Yang Feng.

SCIENCE ACADEMY OFFERS TECHNICAL CONSULTATION

OW081456 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Academy of Sciences has set up a special department of service to provide technical advice and consultation.

The new center will provide experiences, ideas and training for development programs in more than 20 fields of research including agriculture, energy, natural resources, computing technology, semi-conductors and optics.

It will transfer scientific research results, accept requests to solve technical problems for industrial enterprises, and provide services to developing new techniques, tapping potential of old enterprises, technical transformation and renovation, and absorbing and improving on foreign technologies. It will provide lecturers and experts.

The center will also provide scientific consulting services to foreign clients.

Similar departments of service have been set up in the various branches and research institutes under the academy.



GUANGDONG IMPLEMENTS POLICY ON TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

HK100448 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1152 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 9 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Various places in Guangdong have seriously implemented the policy toward Taiwan compatriots and the relatives of people who went to Taiwan and have achieved remarkable results.

At present, Taiwan compatriots living in Guangdong number over 3,600. In recent years, various places in Guangdong have been carrying out all-round reexamination of cases of Taiwan compatriots who had been attacked during the "Cultural Revolution" and various political movements since liberation, and properly handled these cases in a truth-seeking way in accordance with the central policy. Recently, the province completed reversing all verdicts of wrong, false and misrepresented cases involving Taiwan compatriots; those dismissed from public office have all returned to their original posts; most of those who had been sent to the countryside during the "Cultural Revolution" have returned to the cities and regained their residence registration and been assigned work. Preferential consideration is given to Taiwan compatriots in work, employment, admission to school and universities and other aspects. At present, many Taiwan compatriots living in Guangdong are actively contributing to the modernization and reunification of the motherland. A number of advanced personages have appeared; many Taiwan compatriots have won glorious titles as advanced workers at various levels, labor models and pacesetters in spiritual civilization.

In carrying out the policy of "treating relatives of people who went to Taiwan equally without discrimination," various places have also done a lot of work in reexamining and correcting cases wrongly handled in the past and have solved many big and difficult long-standing problems. By the end of March this year, 90.3 percent of the cases and problems were settled by implementing this policy where needed.

Not long ago, departments concerned in the province called a special meeting to study and draw up plans for the further implementation of the policy toward Taiwan compatriots and relatives of people who went to Taiwan.

GUANGXI RIBAO DENOUNCES EVILS OF FACTIONALISM

HK080343 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 May 83

[Report on GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "Distinguish Between Right and Wrong in Party Spirit and Factionalism" -- date not given]

[Text] In accordance with the arrangements made by the recent work conference of the regional CPC Committee, all parts of the region are currently organizing the party members and cadres to study the relevant documents, enhance their thinking, unify their understanding, and seriously handle well the problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution.

The Great Cultural Revolution ended 6 or 7 years ago. The main reason why the problems left over from it have not yet been handled well in our region is that factionalism has been making trouble. Hence, the key to handling well the problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution lies in greatly strengthening party spirit and resolutely overcoming factionalism.

In order to strengthen party spirit and overcome factionalism, it is essential to distinguish the rights and wrongs in party spirit and factionalism and get a clear idea on what is party spirit and what is factionalism.

In outline, proletarian party spirit is the concentrated expression of the interests of the party and people. It is specifically expressed in resolutely implementing the party's correct line, principles, and discipline. Factionalism is totally different from proletarian party spirit. Its characteristic is confronting or replacing the interests of the party and people with the interests of individuals and small cliques. It is specifically expressed in violating the party's correct line, principles, policies, and discipline.

People who are factionalist or affected by factionalism cannot take the stand of the interests of the party and people and observe problems in a truth-seeking way. This is because they cannot have a correct understanding of the errors of the Great Cultural Revolution. In the past there was a common saying in our regions: Guangxi pursued a correct line during the Great Cultural Revolution. This erroneous saying predominated for rather a long time and had a very profound influence.

The Resolution on Certain of Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC passed by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out: History has verified that the Great Cultural Revolution was internal chaos erroneously launched by the leader, which was taken advantage of by counterrevolutionary cliques and which brought grave calamity on the party, the state and the people of all nationalities. The facts have proven that the Great Cultural Revolution similarly brought grave calamity on Guangxi. How then can there be any talk of pursuit of a correct line? To say that Guangxi pursued a correct line during the Great Cultural Revolution means running counter to the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and violating the interests of the party and people. Objectively it protects the interests of the people of three categories and is a reflection of factionalism. This erroneous saying has become the spiritual pillar and the shelter of factionalism. This is because it describes the erroneous line as correct and factionalism as party spirit, blurs the strict distinction between factionalism and party spirit, confuses people's thinking, and conceals the errors of the Great Cultural Revolution. It enables the people of the three categories to claim to be executors of the correct line, with the result that it is not easy for people to distinguish them.

The erroneous saying that Guangxi pursued the correct line during the Great Cultural Revolution is also the general root of factionalism, because a whole series of factionalist viewpoints spring from **this** kind of thinking. These are mainly expressed in the following respects:

1. In attitude toward the two Guangxi factions during the Great Cultural Revolution. The party Central Committee has pointed out many times: The majority of the masses of the two Guangxi factions during the Great Cultural Revolution were good people, but both factions also included some bad people and people who made serious mistakes. This view is completely correct and accords with Guangxi reality. However, this correct viewpoint has by no means been implemented in practical work, and the two factions have not been regarded as equals. This is because it is erroneously held that Guangxi pursued the correct line during the Great Cultural Revolution, and so one faction is regarded as the executor of the correct line while the other is regarded as having made mistakes. Hence an unfair attitude is taken toward the two factions in thinking and in practical work. Bad people and people who made serious mistakes who formerly belonged to the two factions have not been investigated and dealt with on an equal basis in accordance with party policies. Good people who belonged to these two factions have found discrimination and bias against them in assignments and employment.

2. In the cadre line. Our party's cadre line has always been to stress ability and political integrity and the employment of people on their merits, and employing people on the strength of acquaintanceship is opposed. Because it has been erroneously held that Guangxi pursued the correct line during the Great Cultural Revolution, people of the three categories are regarded as having actively carried out the correct line during the Great Cultural Revolution, as having behaved well politically and as having the greatest integrity and merit; they have thus been promoted to important posts.

Certain comrades who are factionalist or affected by factionalism are unable to distinguish between right and wrong in political integrity and always neglect ability. They thus run counter to the party's cadre line regarding ability and political integrity. In these circumstances, a number of cadres have emerged who relied on the Great Cultural Revolution to rise to power. These cadres pursued ultraleftism during the Great Cultural Revolution, and a few of them violated party discipline and state law and went in for beating, smashing and looting. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they were unable to think things out regarding the party's correct line, principles and policies, were in conflict with the effort to bring order out of chaos and failed to seriously carry out this work. This aroused discontent among the masses. When the masses exposed the problems concerning some of these people, this failed to arouse sufficient attention, and they were not seriously investigated and dealt with.

3. In assessment of the Guangxi situation. Due to the influence of the erroneous saying that Guangxi pursued the correct line during the Great Cultural Revolution, it is held that the situation in Guangxi is excellent and that the damage done to Guangxi by the Great Cultural Revolution was not too serious; and the contradictions concealed under stability and unity and the economic problems are not perceived. The task of solving the problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution is regarded as relatively light, and the measures for dealing with these problems have thus been very ineffective.

Moreover, certain comrades often resent the cries for dealing with the leftover problems and for implementing the policies; far from seriously investigating and studying certain problems and promptly and correctly solving them, they actually regard the people who raise such views as blackening the party committee.

Although the erroneous idea that Guangxi pursued the correct line during the Great Cultural Revolution was proclaimed before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it has never been seriously eliminated or had its influence washed away since that session and in particular since the 6th plenary session passed its resolution. It has thus seriously hampered the effort to bring order out of chaos and implement the party policies. Hence, in order to handle well the problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution in our region before the end of the year, it is essential to seriously study and resolution of the sixth plenary session and the relevant central documents and, in connection with ideological reality, completely eliminate the erroneous idea that Guangxi pursued the correct line during the Great Cultural Revolution and the series of mistaken viewpoints springing from it, overcome factionalism, strengthen party spirit, continue to eliminate leftist influence, and truly succeed in maintaining ideological and political unity with the Central Committee.

It is better to deal in outline rather than in great detail with the historical problems of the Great Cultural Revolution. However, it is essential to distinguish the rights and wrongs in party spirit and factionalism.

The leadership must set an example in strengthening party spirit and eliminating factionalism. The new leadership group of the regional CPC Committee has initially examined the erroneous ideas of certain leading comrades in the former regional CPC Committee, basically distinguished the rights and wrongs of party spirit and factionalism, and summed up experiences and lessons. Party committee and unit leading comrades who are factionalist or affected by factionalism should take the initiative to carry out self-examination in a truth-seeking way and sum up the experiences and lessons.

So long as we follow the Central Committee's instructions and the arrangements of the regional CPC Committee work conference, vigorously strengthen party spirit, resolutely overcome factionalism, unswervingly deal with serious violations of discipline and law during the Great Cultural Revolution and problems of people of three categories by acting in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, correcting mistakes, and dealing with problems in outline rather than in great detail, step up the work of rehabilitating the victims of miscarriages of justice, and implement the party policies as quickly as possible, we will certainly be able to handle well the problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution in our region, complete the task of bringing order out of chaos, further strengthen the unity of cadres and masses of all nationalities in the region and create a new situation in all work in Guangxi.

#### WUHAN CPC COMMITTEE CONDUCTS SELF-CRITICISM

OW070933 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0931 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 3 May (XINHUA) -- [XINHUA editor's note] The Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee recently submitted a self-criticism report to the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the General Office under the CPC Central Committee with regard to a case involving an official document which took 58 days to pass from one echelon of authority to another. The odyssey of official papers, dilatory styles of work and poor work efficiency are common phenomena in our government organs. The situation in some localities is even worse than that of the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee. Some of the cases involve the structure and the system of the organ while others are matters of thinking and the style of work. As soon as the problem was pointed out, the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee immediately conducted a self-examination and put forward several measures to change its style of work in a down-to-earth manner. This is really good. To overcome bureaucracy and raise work efficiency is one of the important objectives of restructuring. Wuhan City has provided us with an example from which we can draw lessons. [end editor's note]

The Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal People's Government recently examined a case involving an official document which took 58 days to pass from one echelon of authority to another. It also developed three measures to improve the work system and raise the ideological level of the leading organs.

On 31 January 1983, the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee's General Office received the "Report on The Creation of a New Situation in 1983 for the Consolidated Management in Agriculture, Industry and Commerce" submitted by the Dongxihu District CPC Committee and the district's people's government in Wuhan City to the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government. From that point on, the report passed through the hands of the clerks and the head of the General Office of the municipal CPC Committee, the secretary general and the first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, the chairman of the Advisory Committee of the municipal CPC Committee, the vice mayor, the head of the municipal Agricultural Office, the clerks and the head of the General Office of the municipal People's Government, the secretary general of the municipal People's Government, the mayor and others.



It was not until 29 March that the municipal People's Government sent out an official response to the report. It took exactly 58 days for the document to pass from one echelon of authority to another. During this process, Chen Ge and Li Bangzhen, cadres of the Secretariat of the Wuhan Municipal Agricultural Office, saw this document on 22 March and wrote a letter to a leading comrade at the central level criticizing this "odyssey of official papers." The General Office under the CPC Central Committee promptly relayed their criticism to the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee. The municipal CPC Committee immediately held a Standing Committee meeting and decided to conduct an investigation according to the guidelines given by the General Office under the CPC Central Committee. It found the reason, drew a lesson and put forward measures to correct the situation. On the third day after the meeting, the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee submitted a self-criticism report to the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the General Office under the CPC Central Committee.

The self-criticism report from the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee pointed out: This typical case fully shows that bureaucracy and red tape are still prevalent to a serious extent in our work.

The report said: The Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government have already commended Comrades Chen Ge and Li Bangzhen and expressed their determination to learn from their fine spirit in reporting the local situation to the party Central Committee.

The report said: While sincerely accepting this criticism, the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government have earnestly examined the work system, the proper procedure for handling documents as well as the division of work between the party and the government and the leading comrades' style of work. They are determined to adopt the following measures:

1. All functionaries from leading comrades to clerks in the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government should draw lessons from this incident, conscientiously carry out discussions, check how documents have been handled since the beginning of this year, keep this lesson firmly in mind and improve the style of work of the leaders and the government organs.
2. In close connection with the procedure of restructuring it is necessary to simplify the administrative structure, do a still better job in dividing work between the party and the government, enforce a clear-cut responsibility system, and adhere to the principle of exercising collective leadership while stressing division of labor with individual responsibility.
3. It is essential to improve the system of handling documents. Reports and requests for approval must be handled promptly and replies must be given within a time limit. Generally, replies must be given within 1 week.

#### NEW INTELLECTUALS POLICY AT HUNAN UNIVERSITY

HK101435 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 83 p 3

[Report by Wu Xinghua: "New Measures Taken To Promote Implementation of Policy at Hunan University"]

[Text] At the university-wide meeting on work on implementing the policy on intellectuals this afternoon, the secretary of the CPC Committee of Hunan University proclaimed that in order to strengthen leadership in the implementation of the policy on intellectuals and overcome the obstructions met in the process of implementing the policy, it had been decided that the group leading the implementation of the policy of the university would be readjusted.



Professor Shi Renqiu and Professor Peng Zhaofan, who spoke out from a sense of justice on the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, are absorbed into the group leading the implementation of the policy as members. A deputy secretary of the university CPC Committee and deputy group leader of the group implementing the policy on intellectuals who has been suppressing and cracking down on intellectuals and taking a perfunctory and resisting attitude in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, will not take part in the work of the leading group any more.

Recently, with help of Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and its work team, the CPC Committee of Hunan University has analyzed the situation in the past 2 months and the existing problems. It holds that there exist many problems in implementing the policy on intellectuals and much resistance on the campus, that the university CPC Committee had earlier been weak in its leadership, and that progress has been slow in implementing the policy. In order to speed up the implementation of the policy, the university CPC Committee has decided to take the above-mentioned measures. Further report: In order to solve thoroughly the problems of Hunan University, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has sent a work team to the university.

The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has considered the fact that there exist serious problems in the process of implementing the policy on intellectuals at Hunan University. For over 2 months, since the press revealed the problems of the university, the university CPC Committee has not dared face the problems, and the leadership has been weak. A small number of responsible cadres in the university, faculties, and research offices who had taken part in attacking and suppressing intellectuals in the past, have been taking a perfunctory and resisting attitude and fending off the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. Some of them are even thinking of a comeback, and waiting for the "overturn of the cake in the frying pan" in the future. As a result, work on implementing the policy on intellectuals has been going on at a snail's pace. In order to change thoroughly the passive situation of Hunan University, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee decided to send a work team to Hunan University. The work team arrived and was stationed in the university on 29 April and has started its work.

#### CENTRAL GROUP LEADER SPEAKS AT HUNAN UNIVERSITY

HK110605 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, in the auditorium of Hunan University, Liu Xuechu, head of the work team sent to Hunan Province by the central guiding group for enforcement of structural reform in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country, delivered a speech entitled "The Role of CPC Members in the Implementation of the Policy Toward Intellectuals."

In light of the actual situation of Hunan University, Liu Xuechu elaborated on the following three problems: How a CPC member reacts to criticism, the serious mistakes made by Hunan University in handling the problems concerning intellectuals, and what CPC members and party organizations should do in the face of these problems.

Liu Xuechu said: Hunan University has made serious mistakes in handling the problems concerning intellectuals. There are more than 900 cases awaiting solution. In the face of this situation, the CPC members at Hunan University must learn from (Deng Guangming), director of the physics teaching and research office, and (Chen Yanqin), party branch secretary of the office, and conscientiously do a good job in implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

Present at yesterday afternoon's report meeting were 1,600 people including all CPC members, nonparty member lecturers and cadres of Hunan University, and representatives from institutes of higher learning in Changsha.

#### HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

HK050143 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 83

[Summary] The First Session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial People's Congress concluded today after completing all its agenda. Executive Chairman Mao Zhiyong presided at the closing ceremony. The session approved resolutions on the various work reports submitted to it, on the establishment of specialized committees under the provincial People's Congress, and on the protection of baby girls and their mothers, and a letter of comfort to people in disaster areas.

The newly elected Governor Liu Zheng then made a speech on three items of work to be currently grasped. These are: "resolutely implement the central authorities' intentions and speed up the pace of reform; boldly select and appoint able people and strengthen the building of the leadership groups; rectify the style of government and resolutely change the situation of low work efficiency."

On the question of reform, Governor Liu Zheng said: "The central principle on being resolute in carrying out reform and getting a tight grasp of the economy is the fundamental guiding ideology for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We will resolutely implement this, continue to eliminate leftist influence, uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and speed up the pace of reform; we will not slacken economic work for an instant. At present, while getting a good grasp of structural reform, we are resolved to apply the momentum of the agricultural reforms and, on the basis of greatly stepping up communist and patriotic ideological education, strengthen the economic responsibility systems within all sectors and trades and get a thoroughly good grasp of this as a cardinal link."

Governor Liu Zheng said: "The government at all levels and all its subordinate departments and units must boldly select and appoint able people and do a good job in building the leadership groups. They must do this with a high sense of responsibility and urgency. The specific methods adopted can vary in light of the specific conditions."

He stressed: "While readjusting the leadership groups, we must warmly care for the old comrades."

Comrade Mao Zhiyong then spoke, giving the following views: "1) We must fully attach importance to and bring into play the role of the People's Congress and CPPCC Standing Committee; 2) it is necessary to bring into full play the organizational role of the government; 3) we must do a good job in all work in accordance with the spirit of the Central Committee's instruction on resolutely carrying out reforms and getting a good grasp on the economy, and achieve bumper harvests in both reforms and production."

Seated on the presidium today were Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Sun Guozhi, Guo Sen, Tao Zhiyue, Wu Zhiyuan, Ji Zhaoqing, Luo Qiuyue, Qi Shouliang, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Xinmin, (Chen Yuntian), (Xie Xinying) and Li Tiangeng).

"The session elected Sun Guozhi chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and Guo Sen, Tao Zhiyue, Wu Zhiyuan, Ji Zhaoqing, Luo Qiuyue, Qi Shouliang, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Xinmin, (Chen Yuntian), (Xie Xinying) and (Li Tiangeng) vice chairmen.

"The session elected Liu Zheng governor of Hunan, and Zhou Zheng, Cao Wenju, Yu Haichao and Yang Huiquan vice governors.

"The session elected (Liang Zhiren) president of the provincial Higher People's Court and Ma Chunyi chief procurator."

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG ON PARTY SCHOOL WORK

HK070238 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Hunan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong stressed at a provincial conference on party school work convened on 6 May: In recent years the party schools at all levels have trained a large number of leading cadres by rotation, centering on bringing order out of chaos, and scored notable success. They have played a positive and important role in propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, and ensuring the implementation of the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Now, in accordance with the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 2d national party school work conference, the party schools at all levels must gradually switch their focus from brief rotational training of cadres to regularized cadre training, to meet the needs of the four modernizations drive.

At the meeting Wang Xiangtian, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, conveyed the spirit of the second national party school work conference. Over 300 persons are attending the conference including responsible comrades of prefectural, city and county organization and propaganda departments and of party schools.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH DOMINICA

OW100307 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 9 (CNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced Monday that the Republic of China and the Commonwealth of Dominica have agreed to establish diplomatic relations as from May 10.

Prime Minister Sun Yun-hsuan and Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles signed, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of China and the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica respectively, the joint communique at Taipei Guest House at 6:30 p.m. Saturday. The full text of the joint communique is as follows:

"At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of China, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica, Her Excellency Mary Eugenia Charles, accompanied by Phillip Nassief, chairman of the Dominica Industrial Development Corporation, and Andrew Stuart Proctor, project adviser to the Prime Minister, visited the Republic of China from May 5th to 10th 1983.

During her stay in the Republic of China, her excellency the prime minister exchanged views with Prime Minister Sun Yun-hsuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu Fu-sung, and Minister of Economic Affairs Chao Yao-Tung, in a cordial and congenial atmosphere, on the current world situation and on matters of common interest.

The two prime ministers reiterated the firm position of their two governments to uphold the principles of international justice, freedom and human dignity. They agreed that all freedom-loving nations should further promote unity and cooperation among themselves so as to ensure the security and progress of the free world.

In view of the fact that the two governments share the same political ideals and have the desire to strengthen economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, the following points of agreement have been reached:

A) Full diplomatic relations shall be established between the Commonwealth of Dominica and the Republic of China as of May 10, 1983.

B) The Government of the Republic of China agrees to engage in technical cooperation with the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica in the fields of agriculture, agro-processing and fishery. For that purpose, a team of experts will be dispatched from the Republic of China to the Commonwealth of Dominica.

Prime Minister Sun is also convinced that the visit of the Prime Minister Charles to the Republic of China has contributed greatly to the further strengthening of the friendly relations between the Republic of China and the Commonwealth of Dominica.

Done in Taipei, the ninth day of the fifth month of the Seventy-second year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the ninth day of May of the year Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Three."

TAIPEI RADIO ON PRC NEEDING U.S. AS ALLY

OW031231 Taipei CNA in English 1012 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 3 (CNA) -- The Voice of Free China, on its English broadcast today, aired the following commentary on who needs whose help?

Communist China's strongman Teng Hsiao-ping reportedly told former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi that as long as the Reagan Administration maintains the



philosophy that Peiping needs the United States more than the other way round, the prospects for U.S.-Red China relations would be hard to predict. Teng was referring to continued U.S. arms sales to free China.

In our view, the Chinese Communist regime will continue its present relations with the U.S. as long as such a relationship is beneficial to Peiping irrespective of Washington's decisions with regard to the Republic of China in Taiwan.

This view is not wishful thinking nor speculation. It is based on the very fact that Red China does need the U.S. more than the other way round.

Peiping holds the same view despite Teng's boasts that the regime has shown itself as being capable of dealing with the Soviets alone without U.S. help. This is reflected in Teng's remark that Red China is making efforts to improve its relations with the U.S. including the appointment of former Vice Minister Chang Wen-chin as its ambassador to Washington. If Peiping really thinks that it can cope with the Soviet Union alone, why did it bother to try improving relations with the United States, particularly after the Reagan administration decided to resume arms sales to the Republic of China?

In this connection, one may ask why Peiping decided to initiate its ping pong diplomacy in 1971 after having denounced the U.S. as the "worst capitalist imperialist" and "enemy number one" for more than two decades. Mao Tse-tung and his heirs reversed their "hate U.S." policy only after they realized that they had much more to gain from better relations with the U.S. than regarding the U.S. as an adversary.

The Chinese Communist not only need to play a "U.S. card" to ward off Soviet aggression but also look for U.S. military, economic and technical assistance to realize their modernization.

An equally important objective is that Peiping hopes to drive a wedge between Washington and Taipei and get the Americans out of Taiwan lock, stock, and barrel in preparation for an eventual military takeover. That's why the Peiping regime has been protesting loudly over U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China.

What's the supposed value of the "Red China card" to the U.S.? Absolutely nothing. Because of its military and economic backwardness, Communist China carries little weight on the world stage.

The best proof of this is that the Soviet Union projected its force much more bolder since the early 1970's than during any other comparative period before. Peiping did not lift a finger to help check the Soviet expansion because it was both unwilling and unable to do so. Nor has the imagined market of four million square miles and one billion customers materialized. The fact is that the people on the Chinese mainland are too poor to buy American goods and that the Peiping regime has little to export except narcotics and subversion.

The situation is unlikely to change for a long, long time to come. If Communist China becomes a military and economic power with U.S. assistance, it would be the day it will gang up with the Soviets to finish off the world's biggest capitalist country.

ANALYST DISCUSSES 'RATIONAL' REUNIFICATION SYSTEM

OW110327 Taipei CNA in English 0253 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 11 (CNA) -- A long-lasting reunification of China must be based on a rational system, according to Tsao Po-yi, deputy director of the Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University.

Analyzing the Chinese mainland affairs, Tsao pointed out that Communist China's dilemma now is whether to "change" or "not to change" after 30 years of experiment with communism on the mainland.

Tsao spoke on "How To Solve the China Problem" at a meeting which was presided over by Tung Wen-chi, member of the Kuomintang Central Advisory Committee. The scholar stressed that the contradiction between the "Four Persistences" and "Four Modernizations" on the mainland has gravely hindered the Chinese people from seeking a rational system and an everlasting national reunification.

According to Tsao, the rational system that is acceptable to all Chinese people should have several characteristics:

-- Politically, it should be a democracy in which the people have authority over the Government. It should encourage social harmony instead of class struggle and dictatorship.

-- Economically, there should be a greater degree of private ownership instead of collective ownership.

-- Educationally, all citizens should have equal opportunity to receive education. The opportunity should not be affected by their social status or wealth.

-- Culturally, the nation should try to preserve its own culture and seek cultural interflow with other countries instead of letting foreign cultures take the place of China's own traditional culture.

PRC VICE MINISTER DECRIES USSR'S ASIAN MISSILES

HK110334 Hong Kong WEN WEI Po in Chinese 11 May 83 p 2

[Report by Liu Mingyi: "China Opposes Eastward Move of Soviet Missiles"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 May -- When commenting on the issue of the movement to the east of Soviet SS-20 missiles, China's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yao Guang indicated today that since the nuclear race between the United States and the Soviet Union is a global one, the movement to the east of Soviet nuclear missiles will not reduce the threat to Western Europe but will bring new unstable factors to the international situation, further intensify the nuclear arms race in Asia, and increase the threat to the Asian and Pacific regions. This is not conducive to world peace and stability.

He said: China's stand toward disarmament is known to all. China has all along resolutely opposed the arms race between the superpowers. We advocate the resolute and complete destruction of nuclear weapons and demand that the superpowers should first reduce nuclear weapons on a large scale in order to make some headway in disarmament.

He said: Basing ourselves on the above-mentioned stand, we oppose the movement to the east of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe and stand for their immediate destruction.

CULTURE MINISTRY MOVES TO CONTROL PERFORMANCES

HK090353 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 5

["Special dispatch" from Beijing: "Culture Ministry To Issue Document Imposing Strict Controls on Performances"]

[Text] The structural reform of Chinese literature and art is being carried out only in selected spots at present. Because of changes in art forms and lax controls, some theatrical bodies have embarked on the road to commercialization in order to make profits and gain extra money. This phenomenon has drawn the attention of the Ministry of Culture which is ready to issue a document and formulate a set of procedures for managing the organization of performances, including:

1. Generally speaking, no individual is permitted to organize performances in his own capacity.
2. Before a nonproducer unit organizes a professional theatrical body to give a performance, it must submit in advance a report to cultural departments concerned, for approval and assistance.
3. In inviting actors to give a performance, approval by units to which the actors belong is needed. No actor can make private arrangements.
4. The program for performances must be examined and approved by the theatrical body to which the actors belong and by the sponsor unit.
5. A sponsor unit must ensure civilized performances and be responsible to the audiences.
6. Theatrical bodies and sponsor units must pay attention to the health of actors and must not increase the number of performances at will for the sake of making more profits.

7. There must be an open account of income and expenditure of performances. Profits must be distributed rationally and must not be distributed illegally.

We must investigate and affix responsibility to those who privately organize theatrical teams to give performances in other localities through personal connections and influence, thus affecting the work of their respective units, and to those who pass themselves off as famous actors in giving performances in order to cheat the audience.

A responsible cadre of the Ministry of Culture said: "We do not indiscriminately oppose forming theatrical groups to give performances. We must make analysis according to specific cases. This procedure for organizing performances has undergone a change. Besides, it has reflected: 1) The phenomenon of overstaffing is quite serious in some theatrical bodies and the actors are not given due opportunities for giving performances. 2) The masses have a very urgent demand for a rich cultural life but the existing forms for organizing performances are still very few and cannot fully meet the needs of the masses.

"The problem at present is that some people have taken advantage of loopholes. They resort to various means in organizing performances, such as instigation and roping people in, in order to reap profits. The erroneous operation ideology of some theatrical bodies and places for giving performances has also made things convenient for cultural brokers."

He stressed: The purpose of conducting structural reform in literature and art is mainly to improve leadership, to liberate the productive forces, to better meet the demand in cultural life of the masses, and to produce more works and talented people. The unhealthy tendency which has emerged at present is not the product of the reform at all. The complaints of the audiences are mainly caused by sponsor units that are irresponsible and cheat the masses and by some actors who give vulgar performances. Therefore, it is necessary to impose strict controls on performances.



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